

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 60.

HONOLULU, H. T. FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2197

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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PER MONTH	\$ .50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN	.70
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## WILL BE TAUGHT RESPECT FOR LAW

One of the heaviest fines assessed by Judge Wilcox for illegal selling of liquor, was that imposed upon W. C. Ottman, the Ocean View, Waikiki, proprietor. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and serve out three months imprisonment at Oahu prison at hard labor. This is Ottman's second offense within the last three weeks and therefore the heavy penalty.

Ottman was arrested on July 10 for selling liquor without a license. He was caught in the act of pouring out beer for his customers, a young Hawaiian girl, well-known to the police, and a male companion. Ottman pleaded not guilty when first brought before Judge Wilcox, but changed his plea the following day to that of guilty and was fined \$100. Ottman admitted at the time that he was guilty of the offense, and had pleaded not guilty in order to have twenty-four hours in which to get money to pay his fine which he knew would surely be imposed.

Ottman's resort is considered a dangerous place by the police and will be closely watched in the future. Ottman, it is said, may congratulate himself that more serious charges have not been placed against him. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth says that the police department made no agreement with Ottman that he would be warned before a police raid was to be made, nor that he would be allowed to "slide along for six months." The police state that they have entered on a crusade against these outlying liquor selling establishments, and that Ottman is not suffering from the raids more than others. Donohue has twice been arrested, and the Kakaako resorts have felt the hand of the police more than once of late until some of them were compelled to close down.

Ottman made use of several hours yesterday afternoon in the attempt to procure bail, pending his appeal, and was successful in his search for bondsman about 5 o'clock.

### Rally Postponed.

The Republican rally which was scheduled for last evening was called off as soon as the news was circulated in the morning of the frightful massacres in China. To have held a jollification on the evening after such depressing news had reached the Islands would have been felt to be distinctly out of place.

When the Rio arrived and it was ascertained that the Republican delegates were not on board there was further reason for abandoning the rally. It will in all likelihood be held on the evening of the arrival of the Australia, which will without doubt bring the delegates.

### OREGON IN PORT.

**She Arrives Safely at Kure and Will be Patched up.**

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Navy Department this morning received the following cablegram from Captain Wilde, commander of the Oregon, dated Kure, July 18:

"Secretary Navy, Washington: Oregon and Nashville arrived, Kure 2 o'clock this afternoon. Expect to dock on the 19th. Shall I make permanent or temporary repairs? I would suggest putting on steel patches which can be done in a very short time and ship go back to her duty at Taku. To make permanent repairs it will require at least sixty days, probably more. Not a single man injured in any way. —WILDE."

To this dispatch Secretary Long at once replied as follows:

"Universal rejoicing over safety of Oregon. She is the Constitution of this generation. If safety of Oregon permits patch and go to Taku. I commend your preference for service.

"LONG."

## ENVOYS SLAUGHTERED IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL

### The Reddest Tragedy Since the Day of Cawnpore.

## THE ALLIES HAVE HOT WORK IN HOLDING GROUND AT TIEN-TSIN

### Americans Lose Heavily With the Rest--Chinese Attack a Russian Province. Torture of Missionaries.

or the least doubt as to the fate of the Europeans in Peking. The Associated Press learns that Lady Hart, wife of

LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE MASSACRE.

The following is a list of the foreign Ministers and attaches of the Legations at Peking:

UNITED STATES.  
EDWIN H. CONGER, Minister.  
H. G. SQUIRES, Secretary of Legation.  
W. E. BAINBRIDGE, Second Secretary.  
F. D. CHESHIRE, Interpreter.  
MRS. M. S. WOODWARD and MISS IONE WOODWARD of Chicago were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Conger.

GREAT BRITAIN.  
CLAUDE MACDONALD, Minister.  
H. G. O. BAX IRONSIDE, First Secretary of Legation.  
H. G. N. DERING, Second Secretary.  
H. COCKBURN, Chinese Secretary.  
CLIVE BIGHAM, Honorary Attaché.  
G. F. BROWNE, Military Attaché.  
LIEUT. COL. DR. BUSHEL.

GERMANY.  
BARON VON KETTELER, Minister.  
DR. VON PRITTWITZ and DR. VON GAFFRON, Secretaries of Legation.

BARON VON DER GOLTZ, Secretary and Interpreter.  
H. CORDES, Second Interpreter.  
O. FELSENNAU, Chancellor.

RUSSIA.  
M. DE GIERS, Minister.  
B. KROUPENSKI, First Secretary of Legation.  
B. EVREINOW, Second Secretary.

P. PONOW, First Interpreter.  
N. KOLESSOW, Second Interpreter.

FRANCE.  
S. PICHON, Minister.  
D'AUTHOURD, First Secretary.

H. LEDUC, First Interpreter.  
VIDAL, Military Attaché.

JAPAN.  
BARON NISHII, Minister.  
ISHII KIKOJIRO, First Secretary.

SPAIN.  
B. J. DE COLOGAN, Minister.

ITALY.  
MARQUIS SALVAGO RAGGI, Minister.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.  
BARON CZIKANN VON WAHLBORN, Minister.  
DR. A. VON ROSTHORN, Secretary of Legation.

BELGIUM.  
BARON DE VINCK, Minister.

PORTUGAL.  
F. H. GALHARDO, Minister.

FOREIGN GUARDS.

Nationality—Officers Men.  
American . . . . . 7 56  
British . . . . . 3 72  
German . . . . . 2 25  
French . . . . . 3 72  
Russian . . . . . 4 71  
Italian . . . . . 3 39  
Austrian . . . . . 2 39  
Japanese . . . . . 2 24

Totals . . . . . 26 399  
European and American residents of Peking, about . . . . . 250

MISSIONARIES.

The following is the revised list of missionaries of the American board in North China at the beginning of the trouble, who are thought to have fled for refuge to Peking:

William S. Ament, D.D.; Rev. C. E. Ewing, Miss Bessie G. Ewing, Miss Ada Haven, Miss Virginia C. Murdoch, M.D.; Miss Frances B. Patterson, Miss Nellie M. Russell, Miss Elizabeth M. Sheffield, Mrs. Mary L. Mateer.

SHANGHAI, July 15.—An official telegram was received tonight from the Governor of Shantung, stating that a breach was made in the wall of the British Legation at Peking after a gallant defense, and when all the ammunition has given out. All foreigners were killed.

LONDON, July 16, 2:30 A. M.—It seems impossible to entertain any long-

to co-operate with the besieged. Ultimately Prince Tuan decided to make a night attack with three powerful columns.

"At 6 o'clock in the evening of July 15," says the correspondent, "fires were opened with artillery upon the British legation, where the foreigners were concentrated. For two hours the walls were battered with shells and shot and huge breaches were made in them. Then a general advance was ordered, and the Chinese infantry, volleying constantly, moved toward the gaps. The fire of the defenders, however, was so accurate that hordes of Chinese soldiers and Boxers broke and fled in the wildest confusion, leaving large numbers of dead and wounded around the legation. They could not be rallied until they were out of rifle range of the foreigners.

"Then Prince Tuan, making a desperate appeal, induced them to stand and return to the attack. Artillery fire was then resumed, and at the middle watch a second attack was attempted. But before the attackers could accomplish their object they were met by Prince Ching and General Wang Wen Shao with their troops, who were going to the aid of the foreigners. A desperate battle ensued between the various forces of Chinese and Manchus.

"Unfortunately, many of Prince Ching's troops deserted to Prince Tuan, Prince Ching fell and was supposed to have been killed, but it is now believed he was only wounded and was carried off and secreted by his retainers.

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## AMERICAN MINISTER AND HIS WIFE WHO WERE MURDERED BY BOXERS



Sir Robert Hart, Director of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, on July 5th received the following telegram from her husband: "Our people, including the women, are in the legations. Prepare to hear the worst."

The European governments have received from their representatives at Shanghai a dispatch from the Governor of Shantung, dated July 7th, reporting that the European troops made a sortie from Peking and killed 200 of General Tung Fuh Siang's forces and that the Boxers were mounting guns to make a breach in the defenses. Under date of July 12th the Governor of Shantung wires as follows. "Native soldiers have been attacking the legations for some hours, but have not yet effected an entrance. They are now all bombarding with large cannon to make a breach for a heavy onslaught.

I hear that all the Ministers and the Government as well are in great danger. The Government is intensely anxious."

Finally came the news from Shanghai that a breach had been made and the foreigners killed. All the dates probably refer to a much earlier period, but the presumption is that the successive dispatches give an outline of what has happened. The Europeans having reached the end of their resources, made a desperate sortie and then bravely met their fate. The details of the horrible story will probably never be known.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I can positively assert that the Chinese authorities had the dreadful news from Peking a week ago, and that Sheng knew all the foreigners in Peking were dead when he asked the American Consul to cable Washington a proposal to deliver the foreigners in safety at Tien-tsin on condition that the allies would suspend their operations to the north of Peking."

The correspondent adds certain details of affairs at Peking after June 25th. According to his story the members of the legations made daily sorties, sometimes by night, and so successfully as to compel the Chinese to retreat from the immediate vicinity. These reverses had a disheartening effect upon the Chinese, and there soon began to be open signs of disaffection due to desertions to Prince Ching's army, which was endeavoring

to make a sortie on the night of June 29th, and killed 200 Chinese in an unexpected attack. General Tung Fuh Siang, enraged over the loss of so many men, brought up heavy guns, and Prince Tuan gave the order that every foreigner must be destroyed. His words were: "Destroy every foreign vestige and make China a sealed book to all Western Powers."

"Prince Tuan had previously discovered that Prince Ching was supplying the foreigners with ammunition. He therefore ordered General Tung Fuh Siang to fire on Prince Ching's troops, and it is reported that Ching was killed or seriously wounded.

"In the final attempt to cut their way through, the legation formed a square, with the women and children in the center. When the Boxers realized that they were being attacked, they became like wild beasts, and shot each other with revolvers. Heavy guns bombarded all night

## CHINESE GOVERNOR DENIES STORY OF THE TIEN-TSIN MASSACRE

The following is an Associated Press special which reached San Francisco at the hour of the departure of the transport California:

PARIS, July 19.—An official telegram from Shanghai dated Wednesday, July 18, states that according to the Governor of Shan Tung the foreign ministers and their families at Peking are safe and sound, but that the danger is still very great. The viceroy according to this dispatch informed the consular corps that he had telegraphed to Peking urging the protection of the foreign legations.

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refuge in the wrecked buildings which until the buildings were demolished and then endeavored hastily to fortify. "Upon them the fire of the Chinese artillery was now directed. Toward sunrise it was evident that the ammunition of the allies was running out, and at 7 o'clock, as the advance of the Chinese in force failed to draw a response, a rush was determined on.

"Thus, standing together, after the sun rose, the remaining band, all Europeans, met death stubbornly. There was a desperate hand-to-hand encounter. The Chinese lost heavily, but as one man fell others advanced, and finally, overcome by overwhelming odds, every one of the Europeans remaining was put to the sword in the most atrocious manner."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Express, on the alleged authority of couriers who brought the story, gives a very sensational account. He says:

"Maddened with hunger, after having been without food for many days, the members of the Legation and the guards

until the buildings were demolished and then endeavored hastily to fortify. "Upon them the fire of the Chinese artillery was now directed. Toward sunrise it was evident that the ammunition of the allies was running out, and at 7 o'clock, as the advance of the Chinese in force failed to draw a response, a rush was determined on.

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The streets that night swarmed with Boxers, smeared with blood and stained with powder. They carried torches and ghastly trophies of the day's work. At the time of the final massacre the unfortunate who had escaped death in battle, and who had been forced back into buildings, were driven from room to room by crowds of yelling, maniac Boxers. Outrages perpetrated here for the time on women and children not killed by their protectors were awful. Then a heavy bombardment began and outragers and outraged alike were slain.

In the midst of the melee Prince Tuan's artillery opened their awful fire. By this time the Boxers had not yet secured any white prisoners, which so enraged them that they attacked a house opposite the Legation, where native Christians had taken refuge. These were dragged forth and subjected to every brutality. This and other buildings were burned.

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"Ineffected attempts have been made to conceal the horrible fact that Admiral Seymour was compelled to shoot his own wounded during the recent disastrous retreat of the Peking relief expedition. All the wounded and prisoners who fell into the hands of the Chinese were frightfully tortured. The bodies of two marines, captured by Chinese, were recovered, and were found to have been cut into pieces

(Continued on Page 5.)

## SEYMOUR SHOOTS HIS WOUNDED

The Dreadful Extremity of the Allied Forces Near Tien-Tsin.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Journal's Tien-Tsin cable of July 8th, via Shanghai, July 15th, says: We are fighting hordes of Chinese day and night, but are unable to beat them off. It is unfortunately true that the allied forces have suffered repeated defeats. The cordon of Chinese gunners is growing closer. Chinese guns are raining a deadly crossfire on us from their entrenched position, commanding the town. We are desperately in need of heavy artillery and more men. No quarter is given or asked on either side.

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**THE PROHIBITIONISTS.**

One of the declarations of the Prohibition party's platform adopted at Chicago reads: "President McKinley has done more to encourage the liquor business, to demoralize the temperance habits of young men and to bring Christian practices and requirements into disrepute than any other president this republic has had."

Exaggeration is the common vice of great moral movements and it accounts in some degree for the fact that the Prohibition party was reduced from the third to the fifth place in national politics by the election of 1896. People who never drink alcoholic beverages and who would like to see the traffic in them suppressed declined to have anything to do with a movement that was as fanatical in some of its ways as the one which sent the selectmen of Salem out at night with lanterns to watch for witches on broomsticks.

Every reasoning person knows that President McKinley has done nothing intentionally to encourage the liquor business or to demoralize young men. What the Prohibitionists mean is that he has executed the people's will as expressed in an Act of Congress permitting the sale of light wines and beer in Army garrisons. But was this a bad thing for temperance? Before that law was enacted soldiers who drank went to the low groceries and bootleggers that skirted all Army reservations on the Mainland and spent their earnings on the poisons there dispensed. Murder, robbery and vagabondage were the three graces at the feasts and the morale of the Army was nearly ruined. Finally at the earnest request of our military officers, especially surgeons, Congress undertook to regulate the sale of wine and beer to soldiers and check the use of spirits, by establishing "canteens." In these places no soldier was tempted to over-indulgence; what beverages he got were mild and pure and he was kept from drunkenness. The percentage of army drinking fell off and the liquor trade, especially the retail part of it, protested bitterly. So marked was the improvement in the young men of Uncle Sam's service that Congress, though importuned by enormous petitions to abolish the canteen, has refused to do so.

Upon these points we note the following comments in Harper's Weekly, a journal which surely cannot be called an organ of the rum-sellers:

Believing that the persons who knew best about the effect of the canteen on the soldier were the officers of the army, the War Department lately asked the opinions of the commanding officers of troops, batteries, companies, and regiments as to the effect of the canteen system, and especially of the sale of beer, on the morality and discipline of the enlisted men. The replies of commanding officers in the Philippines have not yet been received, but about fifteen hundred answers from other officers have come in, and of these the number opposed to the canteen system is about forty. The rest heartily approve the carefully regulated sale of beer, on the ground that it keeps the men away from saloons and evil resorts outside the posts, and promotes temperance and good discipline.

These reports will presently be printed, and will be obtainable by persons who care to see them. It is very much to be hoped that conscientious persons who have been consulted, and expect to agitate further for the abolition of the canteen system will repeat and read them. It seems to the Weekly Impartial that the testimony they offer is to the merits of the present system, and the evils that preceded it and which would follow its destruction, can fail to convince reasonable people in and out of Congress that it makes for righteously and sobriety to let the canteen system alone.

Contrast these statements with the fanatical charge that President McKinley "has done more to encourage the liquor business, to demoralize the temperance habits of young men and to bring Christian practices and requirements into disrepute than any other president this republic has had."

The attitude of the Prohibitionists reminds us of the attitude of their spiritual forebears, the Abolitionists, towards Abraham Lincoln—the one man whom Wendell Phillips, the great orator of the anti-slavery movement, delighted to grill over the fires of his rhetoric. "Lincoln," said Phillips in Faneuil Hall, "is the slaveholder of Illinois." That was because the future great Emancipator did not see his way clear to act on the slavery question contrary to good policy and public sentiment; he would not launch the ship of reform while the waters were at an ebb. It was his desire, as we quote the words of Lamartine, "to place his bark on the highest promontory of the beach and wait for the rising of the tide to make it float." Events proved the wisdom of his course. When he declined to interfere with slavery in still-loyal States lest they might be driven to rebel, Wm. Lloyd Garrison called him a "time-server" and a "poltroon." Erratic Horace Greeley called the flag "A flaunting lie, whose stripes are bloody scars," and lied with the Richmond Times in inventing epithets of hate for Lincoln. Greeley even demanded the dissolution of the Federal compact so as to let the "erring sisters" take slavery with themselves out of the Union—a sentiment which Wendell Phillips repeated and applauded. The demand of the Abolitionists was for "immediate and unconditional abolition," but it was never achieved. Finally, as a war-measure, Lincoln proclaimed the slaves free in all rebellious States and the Garrisonian prints assailed him as one who, in excepting loyal border States, had "made a covenant with death and a league with hell."

Even when complete emancipation came the Abolitionists were not satisfied because, forsooth, it had not been done in their way. It was done, in fact, in spite of them—in spite of their calumnious misrepresentation, in spite of the obstacles placed in Abraham Lincoln's path.

If prohibition ever comes to pass it will come not by fanatical edict but by

the growth of healthy moral sentiment. It is no small advantage to win drinking men away from whisky and rum to wine and beer—in the latter land of temperance—and later we may hope to win them from wine and beer to the beverages that in quenching the thirst do not inflame the blood. But these things take time. The drinking of alcohol is one of the oldest habits of the human race but as morals improve and intelligence expands it may vanish in the limbo of other ancient customs. All good men hope so, but most good men cherish small faith in methods which seek to regulate appetite by law and condemn with unspare hand those who believe that moral reform is a growth and not a flat—that it must come by degrees and not as an avalanche.

**THE RISKS OF CONTACT.**

We are surprised to find this paragraph in the Star's article on leper segregation:

That the permission for friends to go and visit friends is an unwise one, at most every one will grant. But that it will spread the disease is a point upon which there may be much controversy. A single contact, unless one has an open wound to which the leprosy virus can be communicated from an open sore, is probably as harmless as brushing one's hand over a patient suffering from grippe.

There is no justice in comparing the kind of contact permitted between visitors at the Leper Settlement and their stricken friends with the mere act of brushing one's hand over a grip patient. The affectionate Hawaiian meeting member of his family long immured at Molokai does not touch finger tips or lips in cold and formal salutation. Men were seen at the Leper Settlement on Saturday last kissing their diseased wives or sisters or daughters for an hour at a time and kissing them in a passionate ecstasy of grief. Who can say that the mucous membrane of the visitor, most sensitive of tissues, did not absorb poison? Who can say that the germs of decay in the one found no lodgment in the system of the other? Scientific opinion by no means agrees that leprosy cannot be taken as the bubonic plague or the glands are taken. People receive it in unaccountable ways and because of this, segregation is insisted upon, the very handwriting of the lepers and the money they use is fumigated before it passes into clean hands and visitors to the Settlement are urged to protect themselves even from the casual handshake. Theoretically and to a large extent practically the authorities in charge of Molokai insist that the infected and uninfected shall remain apart; but with fatal indiscretion they give up one day in the year to family reunions in which the well and clean take an extremity of risk in personal contact with the dying victims of nature's most incurable disease. It is absurd to say that because in some cases the risk is run safely that in others it will not work a dreadful harm. Some are more susceptible to leprosy than others as they are to any other form of plague; we cannot pick them out; we may only protect them by raising a barrier between the clean and unclean that no man may pass. It is for such a barrier we appeal with the Legislature as the first recourse; but if that body fails to act or acts unadvisedly then the help of Congress may be sought. It would not take long if the Federal Government knew of the laxity of the present system to bring about a drastic change in its character and personnel.

If we understand the Hawaiian Democratic position it is that the ex-Royalists should join the party which has driven Grover Cleveland out of its councils and do it in gratitude for the services Cleveland might have rendered the Queen if he had not been prevented by the threat of Democratic revolt.

It is the lack of linemen to perfect the installation of the new telephone system which accounts for the trouble people are having with their messages. Linemen cannot be got from San Francisco and have been sent for in Chicago. If they come the change from the old to the new telephone systems will be quickly made; if not, customers must wait.

Whether the United States keeps the Philippines or not it has made a lasting impression there. For the first time the Tagals have learned what is meant by an honest police and street-cleaning system, a sure postoffice and incorruptible courts. In small things the change is as marked as in large ones. For example all the houses in Manila are being numbered and the people are already pleased with the convenience.

It is a matter of surprise to travelers that the red-skinned banana of Cuba is not grown here. Years ago no such kind was used in the Eastern market owing to its exquisite creamy flavor and fine grain. At present the yellow banana has been forced on the Eastern trade because the percentage of loss in its transportation is less than that of the red variety. This reason would not affect Hawaiian consumers who ought to have the best banana grown for their table use. Probably a little correspondence on the subject with the Department of Agriculture would be profitable.

The steamers which the Northern Pacific railroad will put on between Seattle and Oriental ports will probably be the largest ever seen on the Pacific ocean. It was at first proposed to give them each a tonnage of 10,000, but the plans were built up until the ships will carry 20,000 tons and have a measurement capacity of 28,000 tons. What this means can best be seen in comparison. The Campania and Lusitania are both Atlantic liners of the first class, the measured tonnage of each being 14,000. Hence the new ships will each be double the size of the Campania type. According to the Review of Reviews the deck room will cover acres and hold 1500 carloads of freight. To load one of the big ships expeditiously twenty miles of trackage are now being laid at the Seattle terminal.

**HONOLULU TO BE THERE.**

The Y. M. C. A. Jubilee Exhibit Will be Held in Boston Next Year.

The Honolulu Young Men's Christian Association will prepare for the Jubilee exhibition in connection with the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations to be held in Boston, June 11-15, 1901. By means of maps of various kinds; photographs of men, buildings, classes, etc.; charts and other material, it is desired to show graphically the history, scope and development of all phases of the American association movement. As such it is believed that this exhibit will be one of the most important features of the convention.

The success of this semi-centennial exhibit depends upon the co-operation in giving time, thought, work and material, of every member of the classes in Bible Study, and Educational and Physical work in all associations; every department committee, of every employed officer and of all the Boards of Directors.

The International Committee recommend that Jubilee Committee be appointed, where this is not already done, to take charge of the matter and bring about a suitable showing. Through the committees and on the best participation of each local association may be made in the Jubilee Exhibit; but also through their interest in and attendance of delegates at the convention should be developed.

That the exhibits shall be prepared to show especially the facts of history, growth, development, etc., of each phase of association work from its organization to the present.

The plans contemplate the classification of the Exhibit by subject, as has been the practice heretofore, and as is the general custom of such exhibits.

That is, for example, all the work in Bible study from all associations will be in one section, the Physical work in another, and so on. Again, the work in Bible study from the railroad associations will be by itself as a part of the entire exhibit in Bible study subjects.

Similarly for exhibits in all other subjects. Charts, maps and photographs illustrating the history and growth of association work in each department as a whole, such as in the Railroad, the Student, the Foreign and other departments, will be given separate sections in the historical division of the Exhibit. The similar graphic and historical exhibit material from each state and provincial committee, and from each local association will be arranged in special sections of the historical division.

Awards of merit will be given in one or more departments of work on a state basis to that of the Grand Rapids Exhibit in 1899.

The announcement of the committee says: The exhibit material of all kinds must be received at the rooms of the Exhibit in Boston by May 25, 1901, in order that the great number of exhibits may be successfully arranged, the Board of Judges do their work, and still permit the Committee to open the Exhibit to the public a few days before the convention begins. Many delegates will thus have the best opportunity to study this important exhibit before the sessions of the convention claim their attention.

The material for exhibit may briefly be divided as follows:

Products and operation of Class Work in Bible study, Physical, and Educational subjects.

Historical, and other material showing growth and evolution.

The association movement as a whole.

State and Provincial Work.

Local associations.

The material for this portion of the exhibit should be limited in quantity to that of the highest and most representative quality. It should include products and show the operation of classes in Bible study, Education, Physical and other forms of class work. It should be of the same character and similarly mounted on uniform size cardboards, 22x28 inches, as in the Exhibit at Grand Rapids, May, 1899. Detailed instructions for the selection and mounting of this material will be published in the complete instructions for the Jubilee Exhibit, to be issued about January 1, 1901.

Charts and maps will be prepared showing the evolution of the movement as a whole throughout the continent; also showing the progress in the various departments of work such as the Field, College Railroad, Army and Navy, Foreign, and others; the growth of the secretariats—international, state and local; the evolution of the building movement; the growth of membership, etc. It is expected that the exhibit of the Historical Library will be a prominent part of this division.

Through the Jubilee Committee of each association, and on a uniform plan, it is desired that by similar means the history and development of the work in each local association may be shown. This material should include photographs of the first general secretary and each of his successors still present, of the first president of the association and each of his successors in office, the photographs of the first charter members. If possible to secure them, photographs of the first rooms occupied by the association, and of succeeding rooms or buildings so used to the present time. In small compass, using therefore two cardboards, 22x28 inches, the growth of four or five of the most important items of association work should be shown for each year from the first to the present, such as the total membership, the average daily attendance, the net valuation of the property, the number of men on committees, and the annual current expenses. The above material illustrating the history and evolution of each association should be arranged on, or take the space of not more than five or six cardboards 22x28 inches, or twenty-five square feet.

The plans contemplate providing for the exhibit of the publications and other printed matter used in connection with association work in all its phases, from the circular of a class in a local association through the prospectuses, pamphlets, bulletins, books, etc.

There is to be a unity of purpose in the exhibit, a harmony of arrangement, and an efficiency in their use during the convention. It is hoped that each principal division of the exhibit may be manned by a person who will give periodic explanations also that a system of from five to ten illustrated talks or lectures on important and definite features of the work may be given at or near the Exhibit; also that some special features of the convention program may be arranged to promote the study of the exhibit by all delegates.

While more detailed directions for selecting and mounting the exhibits in class work, and for preparing the material in photographs, maps and charts, will be sent each association by or before January 1, 1901, yet this preliminary announcement is to

indicate as that each association in the meantime may be gathering the descriptive maps, general facts and other material material.

**To Examine Lepers.**

Forty-one leprosy-men, women and children now held at the Kalaupapa Station will be examined by a Board of Physicians probably next week to determine whether they are fit subjects to be sent to the Molokai settlement. There are seven lepers now held in Kau district, Hawaii, who will be brought to Honolulu by C. H. Reynolds who left for Hawaii yesterday on the Mauna Loa.

The examination will not be held until his return. The Board of Physicians who will examine the patients is composed of Doctors Wood, Day, Emerson, Myers, Howard and Hoffmann. Most of the lepers now at the Receiving Station are from the island of Hawaii.

**TO BUILD THE ROAD.****Hilo-Kohala Railway to Be Pushed****TO COMPLETION.**

Herbert L. Gehr, president of the Hilo-Kohala railroad, leaves for New York on the City of Peking on Friday July 27. He has been called to New York by the head office of the company, which is located at the metropolis and will lose no time in speeding across the continent.

As soon as it was known to the New York office that President McKinley had signed the franchise of the Hilo-Kohala railway the New Yorkers noted Mr. Gehr who was then on the island of Hawaii requesting his immediate presence. Mr. Gehr says that this action of the President has put aside all pretext for delays in building the road and the directors will take steps to that end at once. Up to the time the franchise passed through McKinley's hands Mr. Gehr says the company was unwilling to go ahead with their work not feeling secure in their possession of the franchise granted by the Hawaiian government.

The contract for the first section of the road extending from Hilo to Hamakua will be let in Hilo in September. Hilo contractors will bid strongly for the privilege of laying the track which is a thirteen-mile stretch. There are also some contractors from the coast who have visited the big island who will put in bids. The road is to be the standard gauge.

Mr. Gehr proposes to be back on Hamakua by the first of September in time to open the bids. These will be advertised for shortly. The proposed road from Hilo to Lapakohoa has been surveyed making a stretch of twenty-six miles altogether. Nothing remains but to lay the track. After the first section is placed, the company will lay plans for the completion of the remainder of the surveyed portion.

No contracts for hauling sugar on the railroad have as yet been secured but these, says Mr. Gehr, will come as soon as the railroad is in operation. "We will get them soon enough when the smoke of the locomotives of the Hilo-Kohala railroad looms upon the landscape," said the president.

General Manager Jaudan Brown, who visited the islands last year and made an examination of the propose route, will return with Mr. Gehr and make an active interest in the building of the first section.

J. Castle Ridgway, Senator Culion's secretary, will also return with the party and will become connected with the company in an important position which as yet has not been selected for him. Mr. Ridgway was in Honolulu in 1898 with the Hawaiian Commission.

**BORN.**

O'DOWDA—At Lahaina, Maui, July 19th, 1900, to the wife of Tom O'Dowda, of Ewa Plantation, a daughter.

**A SERIOUS SUBJECT.**

For You, For Anyone—Honolulu Has Taken It Up—Local Testimony Speaks For Itself.

When you work too hard what follows? You are tired, aren't you?

You stoop over at some occupation You strain yourself lifting.

You walk too far, or ride too far.

You call this overexertion. You cannot sleep when night comes.

Your back aches, your head aches often you ache all over.

Oh, you say it's because I'm tired out.

Now this isn't right. It's because your kidneys are tired.

They can only do just so much, and the lifting, stooping or straining has retarded their action.

The heart has pumped the blood into them faster than they could filter it. The filter is overtaxed and becomes clogged.

They cry for assistance in the many aches that follow.

Nothing starts the kidneys working so quickly as Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

We say so, and people right here in Honolulu are endorsing it.

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than that described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.**  
Ordinary and Term Deposits received and Interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

**Debility**

Ne

# CLIMATE OF HAWAII NEI

Facts and Figures For Malihinis.

## SUNSHINE AND BREEZES

Professor Lyons' Able Article on the Weather of Our Islands.

The climate of Hawaii may be expressed in two words—sunshine and breezes.

The great Pacific Ocean is "Pacific" because it is great, and a great equalizer of climatic changes. The Hawaiian Islands are large enough, and more especially, high enough, to have a pliancy of character of their own, and yet in no way to have neutralized the peculiarly desirable qualities of oceanic environment. They are an outpost, a shelter-line between tropical and temperate regions on the one hand, and between American and Asiatic spheres of influence on the other.

The air that supplies vitality to these islands is what meteorologists term "anti-cyclonic." This is to say, just north of this region the atmosphere is continually being piled up, added to by ceaseless overhead currents from the southwest, which are there checked by the temperature zone currents. The descending air is clear and mellow, and free from any superabundant moisture, or smoke, or vapors, as it becomes the northeast trades, which for seventy percent of the days of the year blow over and around the mountains of Hawaii, and away on their seemingly endless drift to the coral-island regions of Southern Micronesia. Therefore, it is as it is,—bright and sunshiny.

The observant traveler, coming from the smoky haze of continental and populous regions, is surprised at the clear atmosphere of Hawaii. It is a land too, which at low levels is absolutely devoid of fog,—only actual rain squalls or the fine driven spray of the sea producing what is nautically termed "thick weather."

During the first few days too he feels absolutely saturated with sunshine,—unless he strikes a rain-spell. Everything seems ablaze with it, and yet not heated with it. The broad leaves of tropical trees glisten in its wealth, the finer foliage is steeped in it. It seems as though the cane-fields were only converting sunshine into warm-colored sugar. The sand beaches, reefs, and sand-lines, are dazzling with it. It beats pitilessly all day on the steeps of Diamond Head, and of Punchbowl.

The first accustomed to the subdued tones of temperate zones is puzzled with the atmospheric effects of Hawaii. Distance is difficult to render in fidelity to nature, and hardness rather than richness of tone is the first result. In the near ground, very few indeed, as yet, have been the successful efforts to depict the really impressive portions of our mountains, cloud, valley, and ocean-view scenery.

Next to sunshine, breezes. The newcomer finds himself perpetually in a current of air, and yet not taking cold. It is the old settler that has to keep out of the draft. Few who have not lived in environment of the trade winds can realize how they enter as an element into the affairs of life within the tropics. The native Hawaiians have their two very convenient words *uka* and *kai* expanded, *mauka* and *makai*. *Mauka* means at the *uka*, or high land; *makai* at the *kai*, that is to say these words mean landward and seaward, as terms of direction, and they are so used rather than the points of the compass. The native born think in terms of "*mauka*" and "*makai*".

Just so the immense preponderance of trade-winds influences Hawaiian ideas and terms of locality. Natives and old settlers from the standpoint of Honolulu always speak of going "up to Hawaii," and "down to Kauai," the respective points of the compass being as *E. S. E.* and *W. N. W.* New comers as invariably say, "down to Hawaii," because it is in lower latitude, and the reverse to Kauai, looking at the matter geographically. Of course in this maritime country all sailing craft bound to the Island of Hawaii have "beat up to windward," the strong trades drawing through the channels nearly from the east, while it is the traditional "wind sheet and a flowing sea" in the other direction. In some districts, notably in Hamakua, Hawaii, the windward half of the section is known as "upper" (*Hamakua*); the leeward half as "lower," and yet there is no particular difference of level.

The modes of life are also affected. In former times to find a native house facing the trade-wind was unheard of, except in very sheltered localities, and the people generally chose the knolls for house sites; and even in Honolulu the price of building-lots is often more dependent on the question of weather or lee-side exposure, than on the facing-north-or-south question. Sanitary and domestic arrangements all have to take the general wind-direction into account.

It will be seen that these winds are the life of the country, and the banisher of malaria, though it still lurks in the rice-fields when not under water, and they are the invigorator of weak lungs that are sufficiently protected. The natives of course, have an expressive term for them, the *makani*, *ma-maina*,—"winds that are children of the country." Like the ancient Greeks and Romans, they had specific names for all winds. The westerly winds had an epithet rather than a name of *makani malihini*,—"winds that are strangers."

The regularly acclimated white Hawaiian is a forlorn creature without his regular supply of trades, and hates the south wind like poison. To it are attributed all dire effects imaginable, though the sanitary orientation alluded to above may be a good deal of a factor in the case. It must be said, however, that to the healthy nature that wearsies of monotony, the change is a welcome one, accompanied as it is by a change in the cast of the scenery. One wearsies of seeing the cocoanut trees—Mark Twain's "gigantic feather-dusters"—perpetually bending seaward, and to see the fur of nature everlasting stroked downwards.

Light passing showers, and sometimes pretty heavy yet transient rains, are peculiarly characteristic of Hawaiian weather. In fact, in the immediate vicinity of Honolulu, nearly sixty percent of the days of the year have a

rain record. These showers are most frequent toward evening, then again during the night, and again at another favorite hour of eight or nine o'clock in the morning. The new-comer, if he has only health to speak of, finds little difficulty in adapting himself to the weather, and the climate of the Island of Hawaii, the equinoctial form at least, is nothing but a better option from the rate of the equinoctial forest belt.

As regards temperature, the frequent alternation of sunshine and shower is favorable to the traveler, which is both solar and lunar, and very brilliant. In this connection an impressive scene is brought to mind that occurred at the time of the entering to the then Palace of the remains of the late King Kalakaua, upon their arrival from San Francisco in the United States cruiser Charleston. As the cortège entered from the street the gateway to the spacious grounds, an unusually large and brilliant rainbow so formed itself

on the background of clouds and showers and mist that covered the mountains, and so over-arched the palace with all its striking array of weeping, wailing Hawaiians gathered on the balconies and porches, and around their widowed queen, with government officials and native citizens filling the lawns and sanded walks, that the edifice was, so to speak, framed with sorrowful glory. The rainbows of the showy valleys of Nuuanu and Manoa are remembered sight from the decks of ships in Honolulu harbor, and travelers by night see not infrequently that elsewhere very rare sight, a lunar bow.

The noting of the above general features of climate will prepare the way for alluding to the differentiation, so to speak, of the varying local climates caused by the mountains, which last do not so much stand upon, as really form, the whole group. The following specimen may illustrate the subject better than any precise or scientific classification.

In the north part of the Island of Hawaii, between the Mauna mountain and the foot of Mauna Kea, is a plateau of from 2,500 to 3,000 feet elevation, over which the northeast trades, concentrated and enforced by the hemming in by the two mountains, draw ferociously accompanied by rains nearly horizontal and decided "driving." The traveler may leave this place for the lee side coast in what seems to him a general storm, and yet, after a few miles ride on a descending grade, find the gentlest of sunny weather, and in a mile or two more meet a fresh and balmy sea-breeze from the west. It is storming however, all the same on the highlands of Waimea. Away on the slopes of the Kona mountain at the same time is a calm forest belt, over which there are thick mid-day fogs and abundant afternoon showers, ministering to the coffee plantations; while directly seaward from (makai of) the same forests are stony coasts baking in the merciless sun, with less than five inches per year of rainfall.

At Kapiolani Park, Waikiki, there will be some months registered less than half an inch of rain, while in upper Nuuanu Valley near the Pali, and not six miles away in a straight line, there will be twelve inches in the same month, the yearly ratio being about 25 to 125 inches for the two places respectively.

The above examples will suggest to the reader the main facts as to the variety of climates on Hawaii. Mauna Kea is 13,825 feet in height; Mauna Loa, 15,000 feet less. These and other mountains throw the atmosphere coming inland, moist with saline vapor upward, and cooling it thus, receive the consequent heavy rains that produce the heavy forests, which in turn promote more rain. The rainfall in the Hilo forest averages 200 inches a year, at Oahu 175, and at Hilo itself from 130 to 150. The cleared and dried air rolls onward, comes to rest in the lee of the mountain, and changes to sea-breezes. Other atmosphere sweeps around the points of land to the north and south, and curving inland again, becomes a back current, still vapor-laden, rolls up the lee side of the mountain, and feeds the rains of the Kona mountains spoken of above. The long coffee belt receives about 60 inches per year.

On a lower island, like Oahu, the wind draws through the passes, and the leeward side calms and sea-breezes are rare, except in the winter season. The rainfall of Oahu is about forty inches, but varies very greatly with the locality. The trade wind, wool-pack clouds are always floating over the Pacific. It looks as if they caught on the mountain sides and tops and "bunched up" in great masses, particularly in the afternoons. In point of fact, however, the great piles of white cloud are formed on the spot out of the cooled air on well known meteorological principles.

Strangers inquiring about climate are always treated to accounts of the dire "Kona storm" of winter. An article like the present may be expected to enlighten such.

Kona is a Polynesian word appearing in the South Pacific as Tonga, also in the name Rarotonga, which in Hawaiian is "Ialo Kona," *i*alo meaning below, or leeward. "Kona" is probably a contraction of "ko ana," drawing, dragging, or being drifted by a current and winds. The direction toward which waves, logs, and other floating material, thus drifted was the "kona" direction. So Kona is the southwest; more particularly the southwest district of an island, the southwest horizon. Hence, the name "Kona storm," "makani Kona." The name is not given to southerly breezes, nor to equatorial but to a continuous storm with rain, generally like well-regulated cyclones, veering to the northwest before clearing up, but sometimes holding its own for a week at a time. Like other storms in this group, it attacks especial areas with especial effect on account of the configuration of the land. Honolulu is never a sufferer through damage from this wind, which is deadened by the mountain background, though the heavy sea on the bar is inconvenient to shipping. But on the opposite side of the island, strangely enough, it pours down the mountain gorges with tremendous force. November is the especial "habitat" of the Kona, though it may come at any time in the winter months, and on the other hand, may not occur for two or three years at a time. Dry northerns prevail some winters, akin to the northerns of the Gulf of Mexico and Central America, lacking severities through absence of continental influence. A northwesterly swell breaking on the reefs is an almost sure premonition of more or less rain, but not of heavy rain storms. "High barometer" storms are from the N. N. E., particularly in March.

Thunder and lightning are not absent, nor on the other hand frequent or severe. An average of about six per year of electric occurrences at any one station is shown by records. These never come with regular trades, and though calms or light easterly airs may prevail on the sea-level, the movement of the successive discharges overhead is always from the westerly half of the compass. The more northerly this direction, the more severe the thunder and lightning. The evening is the especial time of such storms, the months of November and February the periods of most frequency, and they come in connection with the cyclonic disturbance, the afternoon summer thunder-

storm being rare, and the tornado unknown. Hail is occasional, but rare at sea level, snow on the highest mountains corresponds very rarely in times of full, with the temperature being, and is nearly perpetual on the extreme peak of Mauna Kea.

Generally speaking, the climate of Honolulu, which is at sea level, may be considered thus: Average temperature, 74 degrees Fahrenheit. Taken year by year this average does not vary over a degree one way or the other. Taken by months, the average of the coldest months is 69 degrees, and of the warmest, 79 degrees. The extreme lowest temperature is 56 degrees, the highest 86 degrees, and either of these figures has only been noted once in twelve years of personal and standard observations.

The average daily range at Honolulu is 11 degrees, a little over one-half what it is in most points in the Eastern United States, though it is greater than that of Key West. It is much less, probably about 5 degrees, on the windward coasts, and much greater on account of radiation and sun penetration at elevations of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet, say from 16 degrees to 20 degrees.

It will be noted that the above is a cooler temperature by at least five degrees than that of many other places in the same latitude, notably of Havana.

The ocean current, coming down to the Islands from the Oregon coast, the last

## NOW IT IS GOO KIM

Vice-Consul Accuses a Youth.

### SAYS HE THREATENED HIM

Charge is Not Proved--Yang Wei Pin and His Confere Buy Guns.

Mr. Goo Kim, Vice Consul of the Chinese Empire for Hawaii, called upon High Sheriff Brown yesterday and informed the latter official that threats were being made against his life by certain members of the local Bow Wong Wu. Goo Kim said the Chinese clerk in a law office, Goo Yuen, had made statements that he would be killed and that his death was not far distant.

When questioned as to where he had learned this startling information, the Chinese official said that he had two witnesses to prove the charges against the young man, who is Goo Kim's grandson. The High Sheriff immediately sent an officer for Goo Yuen and he was brought into the presence of his accuser and the High Sheriff. He was told of the grave charge brought against him by his grandfather, to which he entered a general denial. He said he had made no such statements and asked to have the accusing witnesses brought before him. They were produced, and, under examination, they confessed that they were wrong in their statements about the young man.

The accused said that on Tuesday he had talked generally about affairs in China, at some length in regard to Leung Chi-to, but had uttered no threats against the life of Goo Kim.

Under the circumstances the High Sheriff explained to Mr. Goo Kim that he could not hold or arrest the young Chinese, as no evidence had been shown which implicated him in the least. One of the accusers was a Chinese employed at the Bank of Hawaii.

Early settlers in Honolulu imagined that they must affect East Indian ways, carry an umbrella for the heat, wear ventilated or cork hats, don the "pugnace," and dress in pongee or in white. We of the present day have outgrown all this, and dress well just as anybody does anywhere—if he will express it. Felt hats or straw hats, all are as fail, but no "chimney-pots" if you please; woollen or linen, tailor-made or muslin, just as one fancies, but for a traveler, a good raincoat must be on the outfit.

To close with, the question of the valetudinarian must be answered, also of the prospective permanent settler. The white races keep up their strength and vigor here, if they are perpetually on the move, either here in the open air, or if sedentary, on frequent visits to "the coast." Early hours, just enough work, horse-back riding, mountain climbing, cycle riding, and yachting, are just as beneficial here as elsewhere. The tendency is, of course, to laziness and deterioration, but there is not that exhausting reaction after excited exercise that there is in colder climates, and the nervous sufferer is gradually built up by the abundant sunlight and all-day-long exposure to gentle airs. Weak-jointed persons have found recovery here when not far gone. But the natives had their catarrhs and bronchial affections, though better feeding is giving them a better chance of life. The gentle climate tends to good nature. While paradise is nowhere on earth, its climate may be imagined to be like that of Hawaii.

CURTIS J. LYONS.

### Mrs. C. H. Moore Badly Hurt.

Mrs. G. H. Moore, wife of Government Forrester Moore, met with a distressing runaway accident yesterday afternoon just below the Government Electric Light station in Nuuanu valley. She sustained severe injuries about her shoulders, face and body, while a deep scalp wound on the right side of her head gave an impression that her skull had been fractured.

She was brought to Dr. Day's office on Beretania street where her wounds were dressed by Drs. Wood and Day, and several stitches taken in the scalp. From there she was conveyed to the residence of Mrs. Adams on Miller street where she will remain until able to be moved to her residence in Nuuanu valley.

Mrs. Moore and her husband drove over the Pali yesterday at noon from a trip to Kaneohe. They had a new horse which had the reputation of being skittish. About a mile above the electric light station Mr. Moore alighted and went over to the forest and Mrs. Moore continued the drive down the valley.

When opposite Luakaha, some kegs in the road frightened the animal and it dashed away at breakneck speed down the valley road. Mrs. Moore put out all her strength to stop the horse and managed to keep him in the road until the electric station was reached. Below it is a bend in the road and when this was reached the buggy overturned pitching Mrs. Moore headlong to the ground where she alighted on the side of her head and her shoulder. The wound in the head was a very deep one and it was with difficulty that the flow of blood was stopped by those who picked her up until the Doctor's office was reached.

The horse and buggy landed in a heap in the stream having missed the bridge. The buggy which was smashed and wrecked was on top of the horse and held him down until removed. The animal was injured but little.

#### The "Check" System.

Commodore Beckley of the Wilder Steamship fleet is the introducer of a plan which will greatly reduce the troubles of steamship passengers in regard to their baggage. It is new to Hawaii although nothing more or less than the "check" system in vogue on all American railroads. Arrangements are being made and soon express companies can check packages to their destination as on the mainland.

#### AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHOEA.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Cocoa-nut Grove, Florida, says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others, and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Inc., agents for H. J.

## The Future of Children

A child's life may be blighted by the diseases of youth, such as Rickets, which is characterized by weak bones or crooked spine, and inability to stand or walk steadily, or Marasmus, that wasting disease characterized by paleness and emaciation, or Scrofula, a constitutional disease of the glands and neck.

### Scott's Emulsion

of pure Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will prevent and cure these diseases. It supplies just the material needed to form strong bones, rich red blood and solid flesh. It will also reach the infant through the mother's milk, and be of the greatest benefit to both.

At all druggists, etc., and \$1 on

## Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family  
Butchers.  
NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for  
Hides Skins and Tallow.  
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific  
Steamship Companies.



## ENAMELED WARE

A SPECIAL SALE NOW ON

At about one-half  
The regular prices.

Covered Buckets, Muffin Pans,  
Kettles, Spoons,  
Stove Pots, Tumblers,  
Measures, Soap Dishes,  
Saucepans, Vegetable Dishes,  
Coffee Pots, Funnel,  
Milk Cans, Ladies,  
Jelly Cake Pans, Skimmers,  
Frying Pans, Pie Plates,  
Tea Pots, Flasks,  
Dinner Carriers, Dish Pans,  
Dinner Plates, Soup Plates,  
Ladies' Flower Pans,  
AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES.

### Ladies' Shoes

We sell them direct from the factory to the consumer. In order to get the Best Shoes in town it will be necessary for you to call and examine our goods.

Our shoes are all up-to-date goods and splendid wearers.

### MANUFACTURER'S SHOE COMPANY

BREWER BLOCK.

FORT ST.

## W. W. DIMOND

& CO., LIMITED  
Importers of Crockery, Glass  
and House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents for  
JEWEL STOVES.  
STANDARD AND PURITAN BLUE  
FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.  
PRIMUS STOVES.  
GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.  
DOUBLE-OATED GRANITE IRON-WARE.

## ACME

# Hawaiian Gazette. NEWS OF THE WORLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

SEMI-WEEKLY

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER O. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY JULY 27, 1900.

The Chicago river may be widened. The wall paper trust has collapsed.

H. G. Cox of New York is secretary of. There has been a good rainfall in Iowa.

Serious fighting is expected in Mindanao.

Smallpox at Jackson, Cal., is under control.

Gold Democrats will not put up a ticket.

McKinley will make no campaign speeches.

Mexicans are fighting the Yaquis in Durango.

California's flour trade with China has been lost.

London papers score Astor for the Milner incident.

A case of yellow fever is reported at New York.

Counterfeitors are reaping a harvest in the Philippines.

Japan is increasing her demand for American flour.

Six people have died from the heat in New York city.

Forty thousand soldiers will be kept in the Philippines.

Pierre Fontaine, an aged Oakland man, has disappeared.

Reports from Venezuela are that the revolution is over.

Ten may go up in price owing to the trouble in China.

Bloemfontein is to be the Federal capital of South Africa.

Ex-Warden Hale of San Quentin prison, California, is dead.

Former Controller Ashbel P. Fitch of New York bolts Bryan.

The Union Pacific's net earnings for 1899 were over \$20,000,000.

Americans made a clean sweep in the Paris athletic contests.

Brig. Gen. T. H. Barry will be MacArthur's chief of staff.

The Christian Endeavorists of the world are in session in London.

Mexican troops will go to the Yondu river to flank the Mayas.

Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and dramatist, is seriously ill.

San Francisco is awaiting for subways under Market street.

The Earl of Hopetown is the new Governor-General of Australia.

It is stated at Cape Town that 10,000 Boers will move to America.

Champ Clark will be a candidate for the Senate to succeed Vest.

The stenographers of California are in convention at San Francisco.

Senator Gear of Iowa is dead. He was born at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1825.

The B. P. O. Elks will hold its next annual meeting at Milwaukee.

Prof. Merrick, a well-known scientist, has been lost on the Utah desert.

Most of the sides shows in connection with the Paris exposition are failures.

J. W. Yoder has been nominated for Governor by Kentucky Republicans.

Portland exporters are suing for the return of duties collected at Manila.

The Goebel law will be made the issue of the campaign in Kentucky this fall.

The anti-imperialists may put a third ticket in the field and nominate Dewey.

The Populists and Democrats of South Dakota have nominated a fusion ticket.

A crucial steel trust has been organized in Pittsburgh with a capital of \$50,000,000.

It is rumored that Wyatt Earp, the famous gambler, has been killed at Nome.

Andrew Carnegie refused to give \$50,000 towards the restoration of the Acropolis.

Major J. C. Caperton, a prominent Kentuckian, died at Chicago of heart failure.

Albert B. White has been nominated for Governor by the West Virginia Republicans.

Dr. John Fryer of Berkeley may remain in China, where he is a high mandarin.

Coonassie has been relieved by the column under command of Col. Willcocks.

A \$4,000 bulldog owned by Frank Croker, son of the Tammany boss, has been stolen.

Fifteen persons are known to have perished in a cloudburst at Coleman, Texas.

The rebellion in Colombia continues but Paramo is held by the Government troops.

George Gould wants to run for Congress on the Republican ticket in New Jersey.

European monarchs are not going to the French fair though the Shah may attend.

L. G. Tewksbury, a banker of Concord, N. H., has disappeared and foul play is feared.

All grades of refined sugar have been advanced ten cents on the hundred pounds.

Corlett and McCoy are matched for a fight at Madison Square Garden, August 25th.

It is rumored that a plot to blow up the President of France has been thwarted.

The trial of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel murder, has begun.

The German Navy is not satisfied with English canned beef and wants the American brand.

Adelbert Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, is about to leave there for Washington.

Chicago Republicans will organize a marching club of 10,000 men, infantry and Rough Riders.

Schweinfurth has closed his "heaven," married one of his angels and left the rest to mourn.

The United States cruiser Baltimore, returning from Manila, is at Gibraltar awaiting orders.

Fire has destroyed the northern section of Prescott, Arizona, at a loss of \$60,000 to \$70,000.

Association of the American Federation of Labor and Western Federation of Labor is unorganized.

While alive Thomas Jefferson was the patron saint of expansion; as a dead man he figures as the prophet of contraction. If Jefferson could return to the glimpses of the moon he would probably vote the straight Republican ticket.

Adal Stevenson is a good enough Toral for Roosevelt's Rough Rider campaign.

Webster Davis has left the Republican party because it would not go to the rescue of the Boers. The hole made in the organization when Davis broke out will be plugged with a cigarette stub if it can ever be found.

Anti-silver Democrats took the 16 to 1 plank much to heart but the fact that a Hawaiian nailed it to the platform threw them into a frenzy. When anyone said "Beaten by a Hawaiian" the average conservative Democrat went out in the woods and bit at a mark.

It is true—which we feel at liberty to doubt—that fifteen Chinese cruisers are in the Yellow Sea cleared for action; a naval battle will follow. But such a fleet is not known to the latest "Brassy" and if it were extant the chances of its going to the Yellow Sea are small. Every naval base in that quarter save one is held by the enemy and that one has been watched by foreign warships for weeks.

The Board of Health will have a chance very soon to apply common sense rules to the "tobacco question." Before long a steamer will leave here for Molokai with the inmates of the detention hospital. The last time it went the relatives of the lepers were permitted to go to the wharf and hang upon their line until the last moment. The *Advertiser* and the public will wait with no little curiosity to see if this abuse is to be repeated.

Mrs. Natalie Meyer, eldest daughter of

Hawkins, the winter King, is dead and is supposed to have died by suicide.

J. J. S. Fowles, a young Englishman, has been arrested at San Francisco to bring him back on a warrant from England, where he was wanted on various charges.

Every important battle in the United States will be followed by a submarine service from the Harbor of Balboa, Panama, to the harbor of Balboa, Panama, on October 1st, 1900.

The steamer was seized on July 18th and twenty-four bodies taken from the hold, making the ship's death list six.

Cornelia Harris, the only negro member of the jury that indicted Jefferson Davis, is dead. She was a Democrat.

Captain Bradley of the revenue cutter McCulloch has been declared insane. He tried to leap off his ship into the sea.

Col. Theodore Marceau, arrested for kidnapping his child at Los Angeles, has been discharged by a New York Judge.

The Lincolnites lost half their officers at Nitro's Neck, where a British force was ambushed by Boers in khaki.

Bob Fitzsimmons' 5-year-old son was nearly drowned at Bergen Beach, near New York, but was rescued by his father.

Capt. Coghlan, U.S.N., who commanded the battleship at Manila bay, is near death's door as a result of an operation.

Mrs. Charles J. Dickman, a well-known San Francisco woman, has brought suit for divorce from her husband.

Col. P. M. Lowden, son-in-law of Gen. M. Pullman, will make a fight for the United States Senate against Shelby M. Cullom.

Miss Caroline E. Keyes, said to be from San Francisco, has pleaded guilty in London to stealing jewelry from rooms in hotel.

The Nebraska Democrats and Populists in a joint convention nominated a fusion ticket on which five out of six are Populists.

The Dutch Consul at Pretoria has been taken prisoner by the British and is charged with carrying letters into the Boer lines.

Bryan and Stevenson will be formally notified of their selection as candidates of the Democratic party at Indianapolis on August 8th.

Burton C. Lund of Oakland has invented a bicycle on which he proposes to ride the railroad tracks from San Francisco to New York.

The former transport Belgian King has been rechartered by the United States Government to carry supplies from Seattle to Manila.

Samuel C. Meade will sail on August 1st, carrying the remaining two battalions of the Fifteenth Infantry. The Hancock is to carry 500 marines and animal transports was begun. The Hancock was put on dry-dock yesterday. The work of cleaning and scraping her will be finished today. After taking on coal she will return to the transport dock and be ready for sea.

The work of loading the big tramp Strathgyle will begin this morning. She has a capacity of 8,500 tons. She is to carry hay and grain and horses. The Aztec arrived yesterday from Nanaimo with coal. As soon as she is discharged she will be prepared for a voyage to Nagasaki. She will carry 462 horses to China.

The transport Meade will sail on August 1st, carrying the remaining two battalions of the Fifteenth Infantry. The Hancock is to carry 500 marines and four battalions of artillery.

The Hamburg-American line has the contract for carrying 5,000 horses that were bought here for Germany, but that company as yet has not chartered any vessel.

The Young Men's Christian Association Juniors have taken possession of their camp in Manoa valley.

Dr. Oliver is now living at his beach home at Waikiki. He will return to Molokai in about two weeks.

Robert Atkinson is expected home today by the Rio after three years at college at Harvard University.

H. L. Herbert is convalescent after his recent illness and has returned from Waikiki to his home on Prospect street.

Miss Birdie and Miss Little Reist left for Wailuku, Maui, yesterday on the Claudine. They go on an extended visit to their aunt.

Kapaa, charged with mayhem, will be tried this morning in the Police Court. It is said the defendant hit his grandfather's nose off.

J. Cooper, who was formerly manager of the Kona Sugar Company, left on the Mauna Loa yesterday for the easter coast of Hawaii.

Prof. R. C. L. Perkins, the British naturalist, will go up Tantalus on Friday to spend several days in the forest making entomological researches.

The friends of Mrs. Uhlebrecht, whose husband was drowned at Makapuu point ten days ago, have succeeded in raising the sum of nearly \$2000 for her.

The cement sidewalks to be erected around the Capitol grounds are to be of dark-colored material which will reduce to the minimum the glare on the eyes.

Henry Macfarlane will make an attempt to repair and save the schooner Miles Morris and has sent experts to the other side of the island to see what can be done with her.

Wilcox and his fellow orators of the Independent had planned to leave for Hawaii yesterday but were unable to get away and will not begin their tour of Maui and the other Islands to the windward until next week.

Among the passengers on the Claudine for ports on the leeward side of the islands were: W. J. Alencaster, Rev. H. Khara, A. Hocking, Wm. Harbott, G. de Souza Canavarro, Miss M. Widdifield and Miss S. M. Carter.

Pacific Mail—China, 1,350 troops; City of Peking, 1,200 troops; City of Sydney, 1,100 troops; Newport, 800 troops; City of Para, 750 troops; Northern Pacific, 900 troops; Tacoma, 800 troops; Victoria, 750 troops; Olympia, 900 troops.

The Northern Pacific Company sold to the Government lately the steamer Columbia, which has been taking troops and supplies from Seattle to the Nome country. It is understood that this vessel will be used to take 800 troops to China.

All of the above vessels were chartered by the Government to take troops to Manoa in 1898. The City of Peking took the First California Regiment to the Philippines in May, 1898. The New York took General Merritt. General Otis went on the Para.

Officials in steamship and overland railroad circles have stated that the Government has made up its mind to send 16,000 troops to China via Pacific Coast ports. Most of the troops will go through San Francisco and Tacoma.

Just what vessels will be chartered at Seattle from Hill's Great Northern Railway is not known yet. It is thought, however, that two steamers, having a capacity of 1,200 troops each, will be engaged. Most of the Hill steamers belong to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or Japanese Steamship Company. The Japanese Government has called all of them in to take its troops to China via Taku and Tien-tsin. Hill has so notified Shaffer and the Washington authorities.

If there is a lack of vessels at Seattle and Tacoma, it is a certainty that Uncle Sam can get an extra supply of steamers at this port. The coastal shipping season in Central America is about over, and on that account the Pacific Mail will be able to offer other vessels to the Government as transports.

While the Government is deeply concerned about transports from this coast, it is at the same time dicker- ing for freight and passenger rates from the East to this side of the continent. Three or four million dollars is involved in this matter and various overland railroad officials are in communication with the War Department on the subject.

It is estimated that it will take twenty-five trains with an aggregate of 350 passenger cars to convey from the East to this coast the 20,000 troops it is proposed to send to China. The artillery, equipment and supplies necessary for such a large body of men will require the services of many freight trains.

It is understood to be the purpose of the War Department to handle the large volume of freight for the troops equally between Puget Sound and this port. At the same time in its desire to expedite the movement of troops it will send most of them through San Francisco. The fact of the Presidio reservation being here emphasizes that fact.

The various railroad companies across the continent have already reached an understanding on that subject.

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The

# ENVOYS SLAUGHTERED IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

First, the eyes had been hacked out, then the cheeks, arms and legs cut off, until death ended the sufferings of the poor fellows.

When Admiral Seymour in his retreat found himself so hard pressed that he was unable longer to carry his wounded with him, he asked them: "Which do you prefer, to be left to the mercies of the Chinese, or be shot by your own comrades?" As Admiral Seymour put the question tears were running down his cheeks. "We prefer death to torture. Shoot us now, that we may die like men," was the prompt response.

A firing squad was told off, and while the ill-fated allied force stopped and stood off with many fire the Chinese hordes that surrounded it, inside its lines an act of mercy was performed as the firing squad carried out its orders. A few volunteers from rifles in the hands of friends and the harassed expedition was relieved of its burden of wounded. The fanatical Chinese horde was cheated of its victims for its torture and the sufferings and fears of the unfortunate were brought to an end in an honorable death under their own flag. The fury of Europeans against the Chinese on account of the latter's mutilation of the dead and torture of the living knows no bounds.

## ALL CHINA IS NOW IN REVOLT

Every Port, Even Shanghai, is Menaced by the Fanatics.

LONDON, July 16.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Express says: All China is now aflame with revolt against foreigners. Only in the extreme west is there quiet. Every port, even Shanghai, is menaced. In the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan thousands of native Christians have been mutilated and tortured, the women being first assaulted and then massacred."

The morning papers are unanimous in believing that the foreigners have been annihilated and in calling for retribution. The Chronicle comments upon the statement of its Washington correspondent that the United States Government will not consider itself at war with China and says: "If the Americans are resolved to accept an apology and indemnity for Mr. Conger's murder they may as well take the consolations without moving another man or gun. Emperor William can scarcely take the Washington view, for he has pledged himself to retribution, and he is a man of his word."

The Times publishes a letter from its Peking correspondent dated June 10th, which contains an assertion made on semi-official authority that the Empress Dowager had decided that every foreigner was to be massacred that night. It also publishes the last message from its correspondent dated June 11th, when the Boxers had made two attempts to rush the foreign quarter.

Canton dispatches say that Li Hung Chang had planned to start for the north on July 15th, but he's much debilitated. He ordered the leader of the "Black Flag" to march with 50,000 men overland to Peking against the Boxers.

It is reported from Shanghai that the allied fleets are concentrating off Shan Ha Kwan and have been ordered to shell and capture the forts.

A Tokyo telegram announces that 19,000 Japanese troops are now embarking.

## FIGHTING FOR LIFE AT TIEN-TSIN

Desperate Battle with Boxers in Which Americans Lose Heavily.

ed, will, even if in time, barely suffice to hold the present position of Tien-Tsin.

It is estimated that at least 120,000 men will be necessary to secure an advance on Tien-Tsin to even contemplate, and then it will hardly be possible to set out for two months, owing to the flooded condition of the country. The position of the foreigners in Tien-Tsin, meanwhile, is becoming daily more critical. The native forces are rapidly increasing until now it is believed that they number little short of 300,000. It is with the greatest difficulty that the allied forces can hold their ground.

LONDON, July 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail sends these details of the repulse of the allied forces at Tien-Tsin, in which the Ninth United States Regiment suffered severely. Colonel Liscum, the commanding officer, being killed while leading his troops.

Sapping and shelling during the last few days had been so persistent that the allied commanders met and decided to attempt storming the walled city on the morning of July 13th.

It was hoped that the attack would be something of a surprise, but the Chinese had evidently been forewarned by spies that something more than an artillery duel was impending, for when the troops approached the wall they found the enemy's fortifications manned by thousands of Chinese. The latter were armed with modern guns both heavy and machine. These had been cleverly mounted on the walls, and the presence of them was altogether unsuspected. Chinese fire almost mowed down the attacking force.

Colonel Liscum was killed at the head of his regiment. Besides the casualties already reported there were over 300 of all nationalities wounded, including among the Americans Major Regan, Captain Bookmiller, Wilcox and Noyes. It is to be feared that a great many of those who were badly wounded were killed by Chinese, for despite the efforts of their comrades it was impossible to carry off all the injured, and the enemy gave no quarter.

Another Shanghai dispatch says the attack was made for the purpose of capturing a Chinese battery. The allies were repulsed with the loss of more than 1000 killed.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Navy Department this morning received official confirmation from Admiral Remey of the reverse of the allied forces at Tien-Tsin on the morning of the 13th.

SHANGHAI, July 19.—The following additional details of the allied forces' attack on the native city of Tien-Tsin are received here today from the Associated Press correspondent with the allies:

TIEN-TSIN, Friday, July 13, Midnight.—(Via Che Foo, July 15)—After a day of hard fighting and having lain for hours in shallow, hastily dug trenches, full of water, and suffering from hunger and thirst, two battalions of the Ninth United States Infantry that participated in the attack on Tien-Tsin retired under cover of darkness, British sailors enabling the to withdraw by firing volleys to cover their retirement. The Americans brought out all their wounded under a terrific fire. An official list of the officers wounded is as follows:

### NINTH INFANTRY.

MAJOR REGAN.  
CAPTAIN BOOKMILLER.  
CAPTAIN NOYES.  
LIEUTENANT LAWTON.  
LIEUTENANT LANG.

### MARINE CORPS.

CAPTAIN DAVIS, killed.  
LEONARD, BUTLER, LAWTON (?) and LEMLEY, wounded.

The total loss of the Americans was 140.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien-Tsin, Saturday, via Che Foo, says:

Russians made up the right wing of the international column in the advance on the native town of Tien-Tsin on Friday. As they moved steadily over the open plain toward the entrance of the city, the Chinese shelled steadily from the walls. The Russians lost 300 killed and wounded.

The city was occupied by the international troops, who found dead Chinese lying about the streets in hundreds. Tonight the city is in flames.

Through the taking of the city will have the effect of discouraging the Boxers, the total loss of the foreigners is thought to be 1,000 dead and wounded.

The Allies hold their ground.

## ALLIES HOLD THEIR GROUND

The Allied Forces Save Tien-Tsin From Capture by Boxers.

LONDON, July 18.—Dispatches received during the last twenty-four hours have dispelled all doubts respecting the ability of the allies to hold their ground at Tien-Tsin. The Chinese were routed on Saturday and the European forces, with the American and Japanese contingents, occupied the native city and its defenses. The Chinese fought well, but were forced to evacuate the town. The losses of the allies have been serious, but this position is now secure at Tien-Tsin, and they are receiving reinforcements from the coast nearly every day. The result is highly opportune, since great masses of the Chinese population are in a condition of smoldering discontent and will easily take fire if the allies suffer severe reverses.

On Thursday, July 12th, it was decided that all the allied forces except those necessary to guard settlements should make a general attack on the native city and on the heavy Chinese guns on the left flank. At daylight on Friday forty-two guns bombarded the city, causing immense damage, starting many large conflagrations and completely silencing all the guns within the city. Simultaneously 1,500 Russians, assisted by small bodies of French and Germans, advanced and captured all the enemy's guns, eight in number, which were mounted on the railway embankment east of the city, and also took a fort containing five guns. The magazine of the fort was subsequently blown up by the French.

Meanwhile, all the available British, American, Japanese and Austrian forces and the remainder of the French, made a sortie and attacked the western arsenal, which had again been occupied by the Chinese, and cleared it after three hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced. Japanese, British and French field batteries and British machine guns poured in a hot fire, to which the enemy replied with a deadly rifle fusade. After the arsenal had been evacuated by the enemy the Americans, French, Japanese and Welsh Fusiliers advanced toward the native city. The remainder of the British were held in reserve, the intention being that eventually all the allies combined should assault and take the city. The Japanese infantry, with a mounted battery, advanced to the city walls, supported by the Americans, the French senior officers who would necessarily take charge of the army corps. Japan wants assurances on

the part of the Chinese to stop their

reinforcements, but it is greatly feared that they may have to fall back on Taku. Japan is now landing large bodies of troops at the latter port. These, with the British and other contingents shortly expect-

ed, will, even if in time, barely suffice to hold the present position of Tien-Tsin.

It is estimated that at least 120,000 men will be necessary to secure an advance on Tien-Tsin to even contemplate, and then it will hardly be possible to set out for two months, owing to the flooded condition of the country. The position of the foreigners in Tien-Tsin, meanwhile, is becoming daily more critical. The native forces are rapidly increasing until now it is believed that they number little short of 300,000. It is with the greatest difficulty that the allied forces can hold their ground.

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The Allies hold their ground.

## BOXERS ATTACK THE RUSSIANS

They Are Concentrated in the Amur Region With Artillery

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—Reports have been received by the Russian general staff from the Amur district showing that the Chinese have made serious preparations there and are now concentrated on the railway line from Algun to Saghalien. They are well supplied with artillery and have large quantities of munitions. The Russian General Grivkovsky, after reconnoitering the district, returned to Blagoveshchensk, the capital of the province of Amur, on Monday.

Other official reports confirm the serious news of the approach of work on the Manchurian railway, owing to Chinese attacks, especially at Charbin, where an attack by 400 Chinese was repulsed on July 9th. Charbin is in a critical state, being cut off from the west, south and north. Russian troops have been sent from different points to protect the rail road. The Chinese, however, are still working on the eastern section of the line, which gives hope that energetic measures may succeed in restoring order.

In the opinion of the staff officers, the chief command of the allied forces at Tien-Tsin will eventually fall to Duke Alexieff. In addition to the Japanese commander in chief.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A World cable from London, July 16th, says: Russia is preparing to make a descent on China from Manchuria. She is massing there a great army of Cossacks and is using the Siberian Railway exclusively for military operations. An army of 200,000 Russians may invade China from the north by the 1st of August. This spot makes a clash of nations in China possible. England has already withdrawn Admiral Seymour from the command of the allied foreign land forces at Tien-Tsin because his services are needed in command of England's fleet. The Russian Admiral, Aliboff, who is next to Seymour, the highest in rank of all foreign officers, succeeds Seymour as chief of the land forces. Germany is at present showing herself in sympathy with Russia and seems willing to aid her designs. France is a weak force in China, but she will, of course, not oppose Russia. There is apparently no unity of action by the allies in China.

Present international sympathies seem to make this alignment: "United States, Britain and Japan against Russia, Germany and France."

The British Government is not so blind as to exhaust its resources in defending the Russian interests in Manchuria, which are menaced by the military cambrille at Peking. It has suddenly re-membered the quarter where the main sphere of British trade lies, and has ordered reinforcements and vessels of war to the gateways of the Yangtze provinces. The cable station at Shanghai is one of the thousand British interests requiring resolute protection. A break in the cable at Shanghai would cut off the world from information regarding the great struggle now in progress. Tien-Tsin is now secure, and it is considered possible that a strong Japanese force instead of landing at Taku, will go to the provinces to Peking. The presence of this marauding army will be a menace to the peace of these immense districts where British commercial interests are paramount.

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## Hemp Crops Profitable

Frank Carpenter's Last Letter.

### A PHILIPPINE INDUSTRY

How Farms Are Managed so as to Yield an Immense Profit—Labor Question.

DAVAO, July 1, 1890.—The Philippines Islands could furnish gallows enough to hang the whole human race. Their chief product is hemp, and they sell about 1,000,000 silver dollars' worth of it every year. You see hemp spread out to dry in the streets of the principal towns. It is carried in from the country on buffalo carts or on the backs of men, and many a pretty Chinese merchant has made his fortune by dealing in it. We pay every year several million dollars for the Manila hemp which we use. It is sent to New York, Boston, and other cities, and there made into all kinds of rope, from clothes lines to cables. A vast deal of it goes to the Northwest to make binding twine for harvesting. Some of it is employed in our gold, silver and iron mines, and the finer qualities are mixed with silk and used in weaving. It is made into hammocks. It is used for nets and in Paris it goes into making of hats, tapes, trunks and carpets. From the waste and old ropes Manila wrapping paper is made, and here in the Philippines the finest of the fiber mixed with the threads of the pineapple, is woven into an exquisite stuff known as *Jasai* cloth, which the American ladies buy for party dresses and which is commonly used by the richer of our Filipino sisters.

There are thousands of men in these islands who live off the hemp industry, and there are merchants here who have made fortunes out of shipping the product abroad. Some of the best opportunities for fortune making in the Philippines are in planting and raising hemp, and in the future there will be many Americans engaged in the different branches of the industry.

#### WHERE THE HEMP COMES FROM

I find that the hemp plant grows in nearly every one of the Philippine Islands. There are provinces in Luzon which are supported almost entirely by it, and the islands of Leyte and Samar raise thousands of bales of it every year. When the ports of the eastern part of the Philippines were opened up, about a hundred thousand bales were found there ready for shipment, and today there are steamers loaded with them going out from the Philippines.

The province of Albay, which is in the southeastern part of Luzon, is one of the best hemp districts, yielding more than six million pounds of the stuff annually. A great deal of it is produced in Cebu, and a limited quantity on this island and of Mindanao. Some of the finest hemp grown comes from here, and there are thousands of acres, I might also say millions of acres, which could be turned to hemp raising.

From inquiries which I have made from people interested in the subject, the available territory has hardly been touched, and the product might be made ten times as large as it is. So far the Philippine Islands are the only places in the world where the hemp plant has been successfully grown. Attempts have been made to raise it in India and elsewhere, but so far none has succeeded.

#### A VISIT TO A HEMP PLANTATION

I spent this morning going through one of the largest of the hemp plantations of Mindanao. If you have ever seen a banana grove you can imagine how the plantation looks. The hemp plant or abaca, as it is here called, is the musa textile, a species of the same family as the edible banana, whose botanical name is the *musa paradisiaca*. A hemp tree looks just like a banana tree. It is more of a plant than a tree, sprouting up from the ground to a height of from twenty to twenty-five feet, composed of many leaves wrapped round and round about a central stalk, which, when the plant is full grown, towers high in the air above you. The outer leaves are each a foot wide, and ten feet or more long. As they grow upward they branch out from the stalk, shading the ground. The hemp comes from the inner leaves, which are tightly wrapped around the central stem, there being so many of them that the plant at its base is from eight to ten inches thick.

As it stands in the field the plant stalk is as crisp and juicy as a stalk of celery, and it can easily be cut down with a carving knife. The men I saw cutting used bolos, the same knives that they use for cutting off heads. They are not unlike our corn cutters, save that they are heavier, and that as a usual thing they are kept as sharp as a razor.

I had to go some distance from Davao to reach the hemp plantation. After I entered it I kept close to my guide, for it was so large that I might have lost myself in it and spent days finding my way out. There were thousands upon thousands of these abaca or hemp plants making a verdant forest, or rather jungle in which there were neither roads nor paths. The plants were from six or eight feet apart, and they shaded the ground so that we walked in semi-darkness in going through it, although it was almost midday. Now and then we stumbled upon a cocoanut tree, but as a rule there was nothing but hemp, hemp, hemp. Here and there a stalk had been cut out, but sprouts were growing up from the bottom, and I am told that a hemp plantation once started will keep on reproducing itself.

#### HOW HEMP IS GROWN

From one of the proprietors I learned how the orchard was started, or in other words, how hemp is grown. It thrives best upon a hill side where there is plenty of moisture, but where the water does not stand so as to rot it. The land is first cleared, many of the larger trees being left standing in order to shade the young plants. The ground is burned over and the sprouts, which are usually the suckers taken from an older plantation, are set out about six or eight feet apart. They grow rapidly, but it is three years before they are ready for use. After this time they can be cut right along throughout the year, the only caution observed being to cut the plants when they are just about ready to blossom and before they bear fruit. Such plants as have not done to make good hemp, the leaves being weakened by the strength of the plant going into the fruit. At the plant blossoms the year around, the farmer can be kept busy cutting, there is no danger of his losing his crop by the hurry of harvest, as in sugar and rice. The only cultivation necessary is to keep down the weeds, and now and then to set out fresh suckers.

**HARVESTING THE CROP.**

Hemp farming, in fact, seems to me the softest and easiest kind of agriculture I have yet met with. A plantation once

worth about \$100,000, I cannot give its value, has been sold for a number of platters that from \$5 to \$10 per acre are common price, and that there is need in gathering the crop the yields might be still larger.

At present a great deal of the hemp work is waste, as account of the methods used in its extraction, but as all attempts to improve upon the present methods have been failures, there have been numerous machine inventions, all have either torn the fiber, or split it, and there is still a good chance for Yankee ingenuity.

It is said that the English who have attempted hemp raising have failed because they have not been able to handle the workmen, and that only the natives of the Philippines can use the English labor with profit. It might be the same with American planters. As to our people working the crop themselves, I doubt whether they can do so successfully in this climate. As for me, I grew tired very quickly, and I find that most Americans must keep in out of the sun during a great part of the day.

Hemp raising is not like sugar raising in that it needs a large capital. A man must, it is true, have enough to support himself for the three years required to raise the plants into bearing, but after that an outlay of a few dollars will furnish him with all the machinery he needs, and he can, as I have said, as far as labor is concerned, run his plantation on charges.

Even if his hands are scraped out and oil the fiber is left. The knife is fastened to a twine upon which the men run to and fro, forcing it down tight upon the fiber, and pressing it against the sun. As he runs it he wraps the fiber about a stick in order that there may be no danger of breaking it. When it has been drawn under the knife, it looks just like a skein of fine silk and needs only drying to be ready for the market. The drying is done in the sun.

After this the stuff is put up in bundles or twists much like a bank of yarn and carried to the stores for sale. The planter usually buys the hemp gathered from his own plantation, paying his workmen for their half of it. The price at present ranges all the way from \$7 to \$25 a pound, or 100 pounds. Owing to the war, hemp is now very high, selling at \$25 a pound for 100 pounds. It sometimes brings as much as \$50 or \$100 a ton in American money, and there is one grade known as Lupon, which has brought in London as much as \$100 a ton. This, however, can be raised in small quantities, and it should not be regarded as a criterion in considering the hemp possibilities.

**THE GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY.**

Hemp has been steadily going up in price since it was first exported, and this notwithstanding the size of the crop has trebled in the last twenty years. About fifty years ago the price was between \$1 and \$5 per pound. In the next decade it rose to \$9, and in the '70s the average price was \$11. Ten years later it had risen to \$17, and it is now, as I have said, up to \$25. These high prices are caused by the war, and there will probably be a fall within the near future. At present the crop runs in the neighborhood of a quarter of a billion pounds a year, enough to give every family in the United States enough for a clothes line and to supply all the children with jumping ropes, and still leave much to spare. It would, I think, give three pounds of hemp to every man, woman and child in our country, and not exhaust the supply by 25,000,000 pounds.

Of this amount the United States takes more than one-third. We use more Manila hemp than all Europe, except England. Great Britain coming next to us, but she acts rather as a middleman for Europe than as an actual user herself.

#### IN THE WAREHOUSES.

During my stay in Manila I spent some time in the great hemp warehouses. There are perhaps a dozen of them where the meat of the product is sent to be sorted and classified before it is shipped to the markets of the world. It is taken to Manila from the islands in sailing vessels and small steamers, and it is brought from the interior of Luzon in cassons or great barges, which are pushed along through the river with poles.

Some of the warehouses are enormous. The one I visited had more than \$100,000 worth of produce of one kind or another stored away in it. It was a great white two-story building, covering almost an acre, situated on the banks of the Pasig river, not far from the bay, and at the lower end of that section of Manila called Binondo. Cassoes and ships loaded with tobacco and hemp lay before it, and bales of hemp were being carried out of and into it by half-naked Chinese coolies.

The coolies were laboring in pairs, each pair carrying a bale in a rattan slings upon a pole which rested upon their shoulders. In front of the warehouse a quantity of hemp was spread out under the sun to dry, and inside of it were stacks and bales of this stuff, half filling the great room from floor to ceiling.

**STRANGE METHODS FOR THE NINETEEN CENTURY.**

I went inside and watched the scaling and sorting of the hemp for shipment. It was indeed a strange sight for the end of this century of invention and progress. Everything was done by hand. About forty Filipinos were at work tearing the bales apart and sorting the stuff, which looked like strands and twines of silver hair, but which was really great hemp. From time to time the men would carry a great bundle of these bales and pile it up on a platform until they had as much as an ordinary male would hold. They would weigh this upon immovable steelyards which hung from the roof, adding or subtracting to get the 200 pounds the amount comprised in a bale ready for shipment.

Next would come the pressing. The hemp is first packed in a framework of boxes which rest one upon the other, so that a press operated just like a letter press can be forced down upon them. The queerest thing was the working of the screw. This was done by Chinese. Upon a platform high above the press thirty-two half-naked, yellow-skinned mortals trotted about, pushing the spokes of the wheel. Four grasped each of the eight great spokes, and all ran round, and round as fast as they could go, turning the screw which formed the axle of the wheel, thereby pressing the hemp tight in the bale. A bell rung below was the signal for their starting and stopping, and when they moved it was on the dead run, pushing, straining and sweating as they did so.

The bales are put up in the most economical way. They are wrapped in basket-work mats of palm leaves and are tied with strips of rattan, so that the cost of tying and packing is practically nothing. I asked the proprietor of the warehouse why he did not put in machinery and save the employment of so many men. He replied that it would be cheaper for him to do so, but that his insurance would be thereby increased, and he preferred to work by the old method, which has been in vogue here since the beginning.

#### PROFITS IN HEMP RAISING.

It seems to me that hemp raising will, after matters are settled, form one of the best openings for American capital. It is estimated that about 750 plants can be set out to the acre. I am told the plants can be bought for about 1 cent apiece. Each plant should produce about ten ounces of fiber, and if scientifically treated it might be made to produce more. Two men can, it is said, harvest about 30 pounds in a week, and this at present rates would be

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Red, Rough Hands, Itching  
Burning Palms and Painful  
Finger Ends

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## ARRIVALS AT HONOLULU.

Arr. Mrs. Newland, from San Fran., with wife and son of James and Alice W. Dutton.  
Miss Franklin, Observatory, from Hawaii.  
Miss Anna, Observatory, from Hawaii.  
Miss Anna, Wyman, from Seattle.  
Mr. E. L. Ross, son of mayor of H. Town & Co.  
Miss Nathan, Thompson, from Alaska.

Thursday, July 26.

U. S. A. T. California, steamer from San Francisco, July 25, with stores for Manila.  
Mr. C. G. Gray of 200 de Janeiro, Ward, from San Francisco, July 26.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, July 26.

Miss Anna Lee, Sonnen, for Lahaina, Makaha, Kona and Kau.  
Gas. schr. Surpr. Co., Townsend, for Lahaina, Makaha and Kona ports.  
Miss Anna, Larke, for Hilo and was ports.

Mr. Claudine, Macdonald, for Maui ports.  
Miss W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Mr. Upolu, Dalton, for Honolulu and Kona ports.  
Miss Anna, Makée, Tuillet, for Kauai and Kilauea.

Miss Ke-Ai-Hou, Mosher, for Hanauma.  
Schr. Norma, for Anahola, Kalihwai and Hanalei.

Wednesday, July 26.

Schr. Waialua, for Hanalei and Kalihwai.  
Thursday, July 26.

It. sp. Eliza, Mareska, for the Sound in ballast.  
Miss Noeau, Wyman, for Lahaina, Kukuhale and Honokaa.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived

From Kukuhale, per stmr. Iwani, July 25.—Miss Alice Ahara, E. W. Estep, Heape, Wu Fung Tah and 15 on deck.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. Noeau, July 25.—Douglas McBryde and wife, W. A. Kinney and Chas. H. Wilcox.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Rio de Janeiro, July 26.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stoltz and family, Miss L. McLeary, Albert Ah Fong, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanford and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart and child, John A. Grack, Dr. J. W. Kerr, the Misses Wilcox, W. H. Baugh, Miss Issa Hall, Rev. Lawrence Bergman, E. B. Root, Judge and Mrs. R. D. Sullivan, F. L. Gibson, J. H. W. Wee, C. N. Prouty, Miss Payne, T. P. Osborne, Miss M. E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Prindle, W. J. Morris, W. J. Robinson, Mrs. Bauman, W. D. Baldwin, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Rev. Willibrook Kaho, Miss Grindwood, H. G. Dillingham, W. E. Cumback, W. H. Stewart, R. W. Atkinson, J. S. Dillingham, Prof. W. E. Sharp, Mrs. F. R. Day, W. F. Damon, M. J. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, E. Wilcox, F. C. Baldwin, Rev. Stephanus Alemaister, C. J. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Rutgers, W. F. Dillingham, J. D. Holt, J. W. Silk.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, July 26.—Miss Berneice Cook, Miss Anna P. Chung, Manuel Richards, W. K. Akana, Mrs. B. Ina, Mrs. T. Faile, Miss Helen Dihl, J. N. Bell, Mrs. De Lartigue, Mrs. C. W. Eccles, Dr. Watt, H. C. Easton, W. W. Goodsir, Wm. Thompson, A. Benson, E. Imhoff, C. W. Devereux.

J. Lycurgus, S. E. Lucas, George Andrews, Edward W. Schleiter, C. Weatherwax, J. Martin, E. E. Olding, A. Monzano, F. F. Dredge, Anna, Ah Chong, H. P. Sturtevant, E. M. Norris, J. Ross and family, Mrs. M. Kehohakale, Mrs. John McLennan, Mrs. Lydgate, Miss S. L. Bellington, E. Fernandez, George D. Gear, Capt. R. Andrews and wife, Miss Hardings, A. A. Montano and daughter, H. A. Mott-Smith, J. M. Biggs, Mrs. Mary Chillingworth, Mrs. C. Clarke, W. O. Smith, Mrs. George Herbert and children, L. A. Thurston and wife, Mrs. N. G. Noonan, Miss Wilhelmina Tenney, Mrs. J. H. Wise and Samuel Parker, Jr.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 26.—Miss McCall, C. W. Spitz, S. Watson, C. T. Al. P. Schneider, Prof. Koehle, Jas. F. Van Loden Sels, Mrs. Bryant, A. Perry, J. J. van Loden Sels, C. V. van Loden Sels.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, July 26.—Miss B. M. Carter, Miss M. Wildfield, J. McGinty, P. McGinnis, the Misses Rush (G. de Souza Casavayor), Mrs. Mary Self, James T. Taylor and wife, J. Marks, Wm. Hartnett and wife, A. Hocking, Father Maximen, A. G. Dickens, Miss A. Cook, Miss de Carmo, Miss Anna Kean, Miss Helen Keoki, Miss May Giles, Miss J. McLain, Rev. H. K. barn, V. J. Alexander, E. Vincent, Miss Belle Johnson and Miss Jane Johnson.

For San Francisco, per S. S. City of Peking, sailing July 27.—W. A. Bowers and wife, L. C. Pond, Rev. W. M. McCandless, P. M. Pond, Mrs. Bishop, Miss Walker, M. Lansing, A. Huensien, Mrs. W. J. Lowrie, Mrs. Clara Lowrie, Mr. H. and party, Miss M. Kay, Mrs. C. O. Berger and four children, C. H. Wilcox, Mrs. J. K. Brown, Miss E. Howe, B. M. Thomas, F. H. Driscoll, H. A. Allen, Mrs. Cotton, Mrs. C. K. Sheridan, Captain Matson, Miss Grace, Ralph Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Clarke, Miss Mabel Edwards, J. L. Upham, A. B. Turner and family, Mrs. H. A. Crispin, Mrs. C. D. Hazzard, Mrs. G. R. Wilder, Miss Edith Barnes, Miss Patton, Mrs. Ed. Ahlborn, H. Gorman and family, A. W. Hine, Mr. McChesney, Mrs. E. Batchelor, L. T. Ware, Chang A. H. E. E. Henderson, Miss Mary Sillander, Capt. Goodman and Col. Macfarlane, and 14 second-class.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

July 23. No. 489—H. M. Kuhn and wife to Kaahumanu; portion H. P. 74, Honokau, North Kohala, Hawaii, Consideration \$100.

No. 489—Masuda Yoshitaro to T. W. Lindsey; patent 4896, Ahuimanu, Hamakua, Hawaii, Consideration \$500.

No. 489—M. Hino and wife to T. W. Lindsey; patent 4896, Ahuimanu, Hamakua, Hawaii, Consideration \$500.

No. 485—M. O'Arada and wife to A. Hatch; Grant 423, Pulehuhi, Kula, Maui, Consideration \$1,000.

No. 482—L. Loia to L. Papoku; portion R. P. 468, kml. 597, R. P. 3997, kml. 5261, Hanapele, Kauai, Consideration \$1.

No. 482—L. Papoku to Wahana et al.; portion R. P. 4681, kml. 597, H. P. 1097, kml. 5261, Hanapele, Kauai, Consideration \$1.

No. 484—Trs. Est. of B. P. Bishop to Waterhouse Investment Co., Ltd.; portion R. P. 29, kml. 12, near Fort street, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration \$10,000.

July 24. No. 489—Geo. H. Paris and wife to Walkin' Land & Loan Association, Ltd.; ap. 4, kml. 676, R. P. 3888, ap. 5, kml. 689, portion Grants 2579 and 306, Paia, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration \$1.

No. 487—J. W. Keosakan and wife to Tr. Hilo First Hawaiian Church; portion R. P. 409, kml. 208, Paia, Maui, Hawaii, Consideration \$1.

First Party. Second Party. Chase J. Kishimoto and wife—C. Measau and husband—D.

B. R. Brooks, Jr. J. W. Moesang D. J. A. and Z. Peabody—W. H. Greenwell—D.

B. Castine, W. A. Greenwell—D.

Kaups and wife—A. Young—D.

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